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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

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AT
WISEMAN'S
TO-DAY
4.30 Sharp

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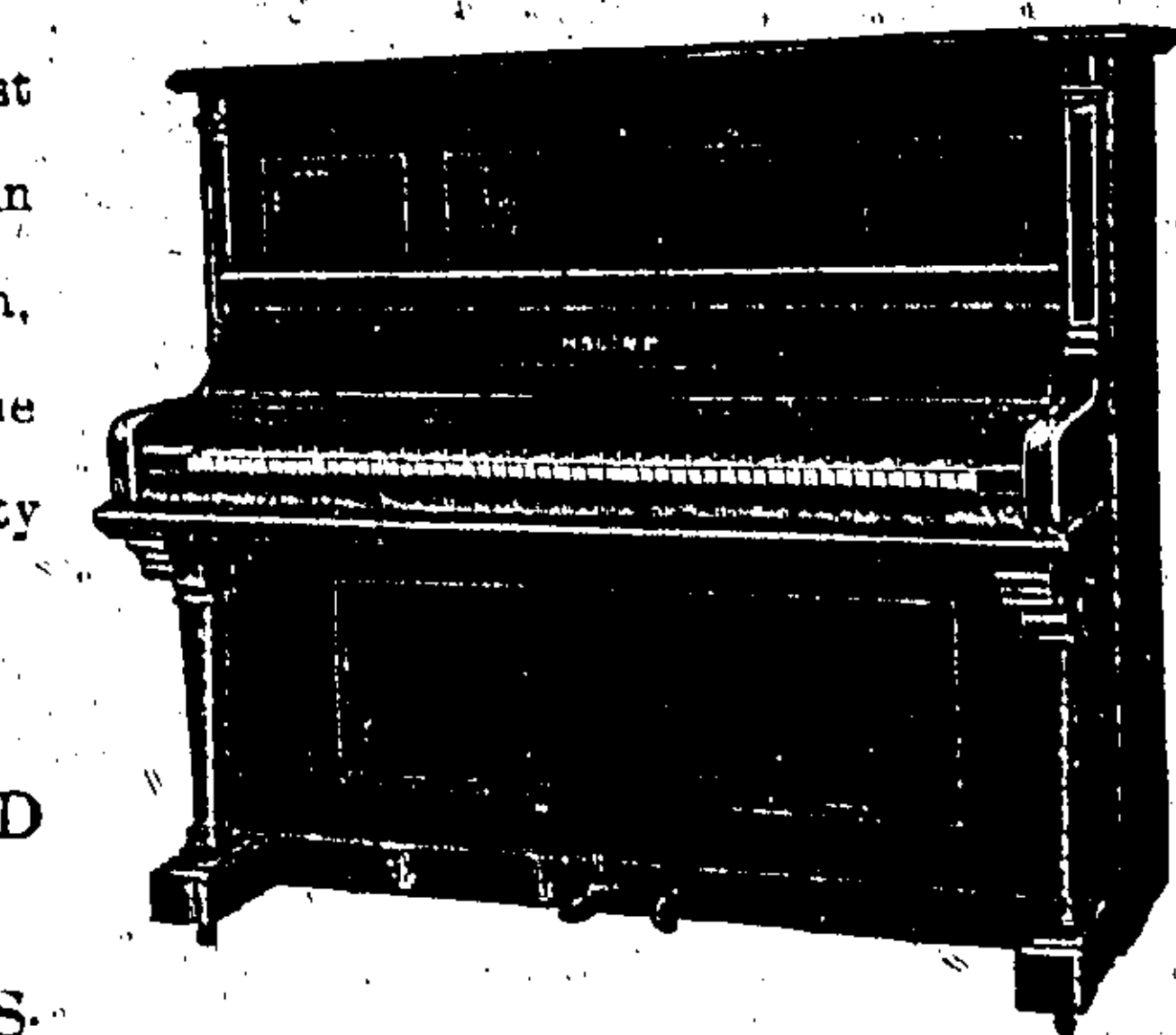
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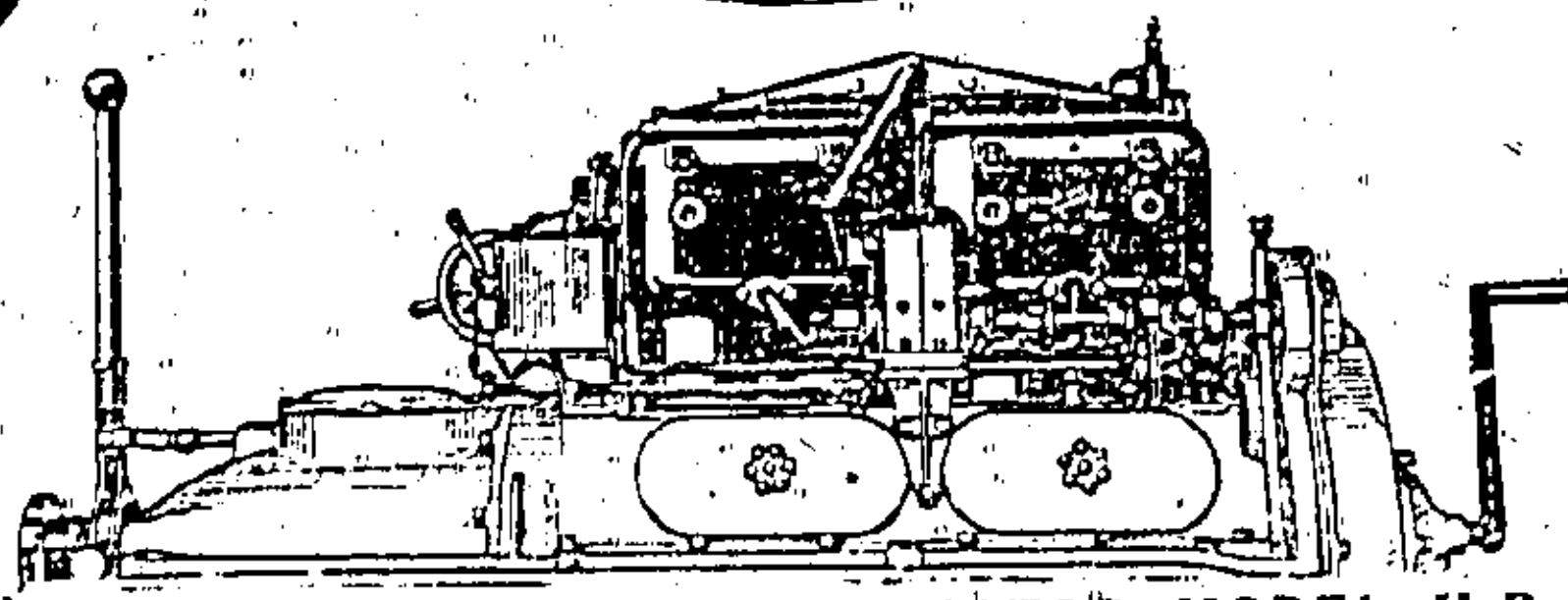
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[2237]

CZERNIN AND PEACE.
MEDIATION SUGGESTED.

A message from Vienna received in Amsterdam on July 19th says that Count Czernin, the former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, speaking in the course of a debate in the Austrian Upper House on Dr. von Seidler's speech, said:

"If the Premier really treads the path he has indicated, there is no doubt that we shall place ourselves unconditionally under him. Only the separation of Galicia from the Austrian complex of lands can bring about a decisive step forward. A wavering domestic policy deprives Austria of her power of resistance and encourages our enemies who are quite openly working for a revolution within the Empire. That was not always so. So long as the *Entente* hoped to be able to separate us from Germany and bring about a separate peace, it treated us benevolently. Only when it became convinced that we were incapable of felony and that we shall wage a war of defence for Germany's interests exactly as for our own to the end did their protection give place to an attempt at revolution. As long as the war lasts, the Monarchy can only be an ally or an enemy of Germany; it can never be neutral. Base acts have often enough occurred in the history of the world, but when they are also idiotic, then—(laughter)—an internal policy which does not follow the same course as our foreign policy damages our influence in Europe for the attainment of a world-peace. The war is at the bottom a duel between Germany and Great Britain. The moment they can come to an understanding the world-war is at an end, despite the French and Italian Utopia of conquest."

Count Czernin added that he had read the last statement of the Imperial Chancellor relative to Belgium with great satisfaction, and he thought he might hope that the clear mind of this eminent statesman offered a guarantee in Germany, too, that this war would have reached an end at the moment when their enemies renounced their Utopian plans of conquest. Count Czernin continued: "The Imperial Chancellor, Mr. Lloyd George, and our Foreign Minister are all according to their declarations inclined to examine peace proposals, but none of them will make them themselves. The way out of this dilemma would be if each of the two groups of Powers would communicate their peace proposals to a neutral Power, which, by comparing the peace proposals of both sides, could form an idea as to whether an agreement were possible or not. If only there were the slightest prospects of an understanding, an attempt should be made. Absolute confidence between Berlin and Vienna is also a condition of the Austro-Polish solution."

He finally protested against the allegation that the Brest peace was not a peace of understanding. The Roumanian peace, he asserted, was also a peace of understanding.—*Zentral.*

THE NON-FLYING DAYS.
NOT A DAY OF IDLENESS.

Except in fog or a proper gale the aeroplane of to-day can go up and do whatever its job is, but the aeroplane and the airship are not quite so indifferent to weather conditions.

There are consequently a certain number of what are known as non-flying days on those coastal stations which work in co-operation with the Fleet in straining the submarine and keep up a look-out for any unwelcome movements on the part of the Hun Navy.

Now a non-flying day does not by any means resolve itself into a day of idleness for the station. On the contrary, it is often a very full day indeed.

To pilots and observers it gives the chance of games or some other form of exercise. One of the great drawbacks of flying is that it is to a large extent a sedentary occupation. For hour after hour, day after day, flying people have to sit still taking only about as much physical exercise as in driving a motor-car.

Unless the occasional non-flying day is too utterly bad it comes as godsend. Golf is often possible—or cricket or tennis or football.

Therefore the doctor welcomes a non-flying day now and then and calls it blessed. It provides a rest cure and helps to take pilots' and observers' minds off their work. Which is all to the good, for the nerve strain involved in flying, whether it be over the Hun lines or in patrolling the sea, is tremendous and tells on the youngest sooner or later.

The non-flying day, too, is the ground officer's opportunity. For the most part he has to work against time—frequently through the night—to keep his engines running properly, his bombs and guns right, his balloon envelopes in repair, his floats in order, his flying and landing wires in condition.

His rush of work comes before the machines or ships go out and after they have returned, and so when he can get then "in" for a whole day he jumps at the chance of making all manner of tests, doing all sorts of jobs on them.

And a non-flying day is of benefit to pilots not only in the vital matter of getting some exercise, but affords them an opportunity of going leisurely and minutely over the machines to which they have to entrust their own and others' lives.

No flying man can know too much about his machine or ship, and even the most experienced can generally discover something fresh, something lacking, something not quite in order by climbing and "casing" about for an hour or so. If he can't find anything amiss he is certain to learn something.—*Express.*

BONDS OF EMPIRE.

THESE FAMILY OCCASIONS.

In response to an address from the Imperial War Conference, the King sent the following reply:—

"The Queen and I thank the members of the Imperial War Conference for their message of congratulation on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of our wedding-day. Among the many congratulations that we have received on this happy occasion, there is none that we more warmly and sincerely appreciate than the loyal and loving message which the Oversea representatives, now gathered at the heart of the Empire, have just sent to us. It affords us great pleasure that the Prime Ministers of the Dominions and other representatives from Overseas were able to be present at the service at St. Paul's Cathedral on what will always be one of the memorable days of our lives. The community of feeling on these family occasions makes all hearts akin, and helps to draw closer the ties that bind together the Throne and all classes of our subjects, whether at home or beyond the seas. We thank the members of the Conference for their good wishes, and pray that, under the Divine providence, the blessings of peace may soon be restored, bringing again the reunion of that home life which is the basis of the well-being of the whole Empire."

The address from the conference was in the following terms:—
"We, the members of the Imperial War Conference now in session, at this our first meeting after the return of our members from France, desire to convey to your Majesties our loyal and heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of your wedding. We have been privileged to join with your Majesty in your Matrimonial Church of St. Paul's in giving thanks to Almighty God for the blessings of the past five and twenty years of your married life. During these years the affection of your people at home and beyond the seas has been constant and increasing. It is their fervent wish and prayer that you may long be spared to live and reign over an Empire which is united in loyalty to its King and Queen."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

NO. 1 V.A.D.

Commandant—Lady May, Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John.
Acting Commandant—Mrs. Hickling, L.R.C.P. and S.

1.—Lectures on First Aid. A course of lectures on First Aid is being delivered by Mr. McGregor, M.B., B.Ch. The next lecture will be given on September 17th and September 22nd, at No. 58, The Peak. Any Member of the V.A.D. may attend.

2.—First Aid Examinations. The following are eligible to be examined for the "Bar" to the Medallion:—Mrs. Alabaster, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Ralphs.

The following are eligible to be examined for the Medallion:—Mrs. Bowley, Mrs. Carleton, Miss Denison, Mrs. Evan Jones, Mrs. Goodban, Miss A. Gordon, Miss M. Gordon, Miss Hastings, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Kelgwin, Mrs. Leask, Mrs. Murray Scott, Miss Woodcock.

3.—Lectures on Hospital Training. Mrs. Burlock will lecture on Hospital training at the Helena May Institute on Monday, September 16th, and on Wednesday, September 18th, at 5.30.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS. 1.—The following is published for information:—

At the Chapter-General of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, held on the 10th April last, the promotion of E. Ralphs from District Superintendent in charge to Acting Assistant Commissioner for the Hongkong and China District, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, was approved, which approval was subsequently confirmed by H.E.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.C., Grand Prior of the Order.

2.—Mrs. A. D. Hickling, L.R.C.P. and S., Divisional Surgeon, will act also as Commandant of the No. 1 V.A.D. Hongkong, during the absence of Lady May, Commandant.

3.—The following appointments are made, subject to the approval of Major-General J. C. Dalton, Chief Commissioner:—

Benjamin C. Wong, M.B., B.S., to be Divisional Surgeon, Supernumerary, No. 2 V.A.D. Hongkong.
T. P. Woo, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), to be Division Surgeon, Supernumerary, No. 3 V.A.D. Hongkong.

NO. 2 V.A.D.

Tuesday, September 17th:—
7 p.m.—First Aid Lecture.
8 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, September 19th:—
8 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill.

NO. 3 V.A.D.

Monday, September 16th:—
4.20 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Tuesday, September 17th:—
6 p.m.—Band Practice.

Thursday, September 19th:—
6 p.m.—Band Practice.

Friday, September 20th:—
7 p.m.—First Aid Lecture.

NO. 4 V.A.D.

Tuesday, September 17th:—
4.20 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, September 20th:—
4.20 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill.

NO. 5 V.A.D.

Friday, September 20th:—
5.15 p.m.—Squad and Stretcher Drill (at Queen's College).

(Sd.) E. RALPHS

(Acting Asst. Commissioner).

Hongkong, 14th September, 1918.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 533 Pte. J. C. Ferguson, S.B. Section, is permitted to resign, on the recommendation of a Medical Board, dated 10th Sept., 1918.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 715 Pte. E. Davidson, M.G. Co., is appointed Lance-Corporal, dated 12th Sept., 1918.

No. 433 Pte. E. F. Aucott and No. 323 Pte. W. Wright, "B" Co., are appointed Lance-Corporals, dated 13th Sept., 1918.

TRANSFERS.

No. 511 Pte. T. F. Ford, "B" Co., is transferred to the Artillery Co., dated 10th Sept., 1918.

No. 501 Pte. D. S. Gubbay is transferred from "B" Co. to "D" Co., dated 10th Sept., 1918.

LEAVE.

Sergt. P. Jacks, Artillery Co., is granted extension of leave, until 14th Oct., 1918.

Pte. R. H. Sharp, "A" Co., is granted 6 months' extension of leave, from 13th Sept., 1918.

SALUTING.

The left-hand salute by warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men is abolished.

The salute will be given by all ranks with the right hand. When saluting to the side the hand will be turned towards the person saluted.

In cases where from physical incapacity a right-hand salute is impossible, the salute will be given with the left-hand. (A.O. 211 of 1915).

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

The following is the result of Classification of No. 2 Platoon "A".

Co.:—

Number exercised 38

Marksmen 2

1st Class 18

2nd Class 16

The following were the averages:—

Practice No. 13 12.3

" No. 14 19.8

" No. 15 11.8

" No. 16 20.2

" No. 17 12.3

" No. 18 10.2

" No. 19 5.8

Company average 93.4

SICK PARADE.

Major G. D. R. Black having returned from leave, all ranks requiring medical aid are to attend at his consulting room as usual.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHER'S BATTERY.

Monday, 16th Sept.:—
5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill.

Tuesday, 17th Sept.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

Thursday, 19th Sept.:—
5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 20th Sept.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. W. RUSSELL.

13th to 20th Sept.:—

E. L. Manning Nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters.

Engine Drivers at 6.15 p.m. Electricians at 6.30 p.m.

Others next for duty.—Belchers, 2nd-Lieut. Marley; Lyceum, Capt. James; Stonecutters, 2nd-Lieut. Brown.

Instructions for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1 at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/1) examination. Class 2 at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants, Owendene and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C.

Class 3, at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff-Sergeants, Barclay and White, R.E.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 17th to 20th September, 1918, inclusive is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.

Monday, 16th Sept.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 4 Platoon at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 17th Sept.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 17 and 18. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 19th Sept.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 20th Sept.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, drill order with pouches.

"A" COMPANY.

Judging Distance.

Saturday, 14th Sept.:—
Parade at the Blind Home for Girls on the Kowloon City Road, ready to march off, at the following times:—

2.45 p.m. No. 5 Platoon.

3.30 p.m. Half Machine-gun Co., Half Signalling Section, Half Mounted Section.

4.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon.

5.00 p.m. No. 6 Platoon.

5.45 p.m. No. 7 Platoon.

Men must proceed to the rendezvous by the Kowloon City Road (through Hung Hom). After the parade men will be dismissed in the vicinity of the Steam Laundry. Dress, drill order.

Tuesday, 17th Sept.:—
3.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6, and 7 Platoons on Polo Ground. Fall in at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and dummies. All exempted men are to attend this parade (unless all Tests have been completed). Privates Alabaster, French, S. Baker, A. W. Smith, Winton and Lee-Corpl. W. Wright of No. 3 Platoon need not attend.

Thursday, 19th Sept.:—
3.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. T.E.T.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

Saturday, 14th Sept.:—
3.00 p.m. Nos. 4, 5 and 6 Gun teams and Casuals at the Blind Home for Girls on the Kowloon City Road. Judging Distance. Dress, drill order (with rifles).

Monday, 16th Sept.:—
3.10 p.m. Nos. 3, 4, and 5 Gun teams at Headquarters. Dress, drill order (with rifles).

Tuesday, 17th Sept.:—
3.10 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Gun teams at Kowloon Docks. Dress, drill order (with rifles).

Wednesday, 18th Sept.:—
3.00 p.m. Nos. 3, 4, and 5 Gun teams at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 19th Sept.:—
3.15 p.m. No. 1 Gun team and Casuals at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 20th Sept.:—
7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters.

3.15 p.m. No. 1 Gun team and Casuals at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, drill order with rifles.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Saturday, 14th Sept.:—
3.15 p.m. At the Blind Home for Girls on the Kowloon City Road. Judging Distance. Dress, drill order. Men must proceed to the rendezvous by the Kowloon City Road (through Hung Hom).

Monday, 16th Sept.:—
5.30 p.m. At Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order.

Thursday, 19th Sept.:—
5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Saturday, 14th Sept.:—
3.15 p.m. At the Blind Home for Girls on the Kowloon City Road. Judging Distance. Dress, drill order. Men must proceed to the rendezvous by the Kowloon City Road (through Hung Hom).

Tuesday, 17th Sept.:—
5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, drill order. (Rifle, belt, sidearms and pouches).

RECRUITS.

Monday, 16th, and Friday, 20th Sept.:—
5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Oxberry (Monday) and Edmonds (Friday). Dress, drill order.

DETAILS.

On duty 13th Sept. No. 5 Platoon (4).

On duty 14th Sept. No. 3 Platoon, Mounted Section and Signalling Section (14).

On duty 14th Sept. No. 6 Platoon (4).

On duty 15th Sept. No. 7 Platoon (4).

On duty 16th Sept. No. 8 Platoon (4).

On duty 17th Sept. Machine-gun Co. (4).

On duty 18th Sept. No. 1 Platoon (4).

On duty 18th Sept. No. 4 Platoon (14).

On duty 19th Sept. No. 2 Platoon (4).

On duty 20th Sept. No. 3 Platoon, Mounted Section, and Signalling Section (4).

On duty 21st Sept. No. 4 Platoon (4).

Orderly Officer for week ending 22nd Sept. Lieut. Branch.

Next for duty—Lieut. Blason.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. E. W. BEARD.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 13th Sept.:—
5 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier.

Saturday, 21st Sept.:—
1.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai Wan.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

Hongkong, 13th Sept., 1918.

HER

SERVANT-GIRLS ESCAPE. ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES BY A SUNDAY-SCHOOL PUPIL.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Wong Kin Man, a Chinese girl sixteen years of age, was charged, on remand, with obtaining stationery by false pretences.

The girl told the Police, when she was arrested, that she was a pupil of Miss Pitt's Sunday School. Miss Pitt, when seen by the Inspector, confirmed the statement, and added that she took in the girl, who was wandering in the streets, out of compassion.

The case created a great deal of interest amongst the Chinese community. The Court was crowded, and over a hundred persons had to be turned away by the Court usher.

Li Sik Chin, manager of a printing establishment at 82, Queen's Road, stated that defendant visited his shop on September 6th and represented herself as a younger sister of Wong Sui-wi, who was a personal friend of his. She asked him for four dozen lead pencils, two penholders, eight exercise books, three ink erasers, two packets of envelopes, one pencil-sharpener, one dozen nibs, and two special pencils. The value of the articles were \$18.80. She returned the following day, and ordered a fresh stock of stationery valued at \$30.25 and including two dozen lead pencils, one inkstand, one bottle of red ink, one box of note-paper, one box of visiting cards, six note-books, and a picture. On September 8th she visited the shop for the third time for further stationery. Having no suspicion witness supplied her with six writing pads, one inkstand, eight ink erasers, two penholders, a bottle of ink, twelve note-books and half-a-dozen pencils. The total value of these articles was \$32.30. Next day she again visited the establishment and ordered, in addition to other things, a gold pen-holder, six dozen pencils, two paper-weights, two rulers, and 200 sheets of Chinese note-paper, valued at \$23.20. All these articles were taken away by defendant. On September 11th defendant again came to the shop, ordered some stationery and then asked for a loan of \$10, stating that she had been buying some things at M. Y. Sun's confectionery store and had not sufficient money to pay for them. Witness knew that Wong Sui-wi was a rich man and was surprised at defendant's request. He telephoned to Wong Sui-wi and found that the girl had cheated him, for she was not a relation of Wong Sui-wi, as she had represented. When he told defendant this, defendant commenced to run, but witness followed her, and while she was about to get into a chair, he called to a policeman and had her arrested. All the goods were recovered from defendant's house. Defendant said: "I will give all the goods up to you; do not arrest me."

Defendant: I asked him for stationery on all the different occasions and he gave it to me. I wanted to get all the goods together and then consult my husband, who is in Macao; about paying the money. I gave the name of Wong Sui-wi so as to relieve myself of a temporary embarrassment.

Mr. Wood: Where is Wong Sui-wi? Inspector Sullivan: He is away in America. One of his wives is here.

Ho Lim, wife of Wong Sui-wi, stated that her husband did not deal at the stationery store. She denied all knowledge of defendant, who was not a younger sister of her husband.

Defendant: Wong Sui-wi's wife brought me up till I was twelve years of age.

Witness: No.

Defendant, who went into the witness-box, stated that she came to the Colony from Macao on September 2nd and resided at a boarding-house. Her husband was a clerk under the Portuguese Government at Macao. She left her parents when she was a baby and stayed at Wong Sui-wi's house for some years. She was badly treated by Wong Sui-wi, who made her a servant girl. She was afterwards sold to a family house, where she stayed till the beginning of the year, when she ran away owing to ill-treatment. She came to Hongkong to purchase things here, as they were much cheaper than at Macao. She declared that she was a sister of Wong Sui-wi, and had given his name to the shop-keeper so as to enable her to get back.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COMPANY MEETING.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the China-Borneo Co., Ltd., was held yesterday morning at the offices of Messrs. Gibbs, Livingston & Co., St. George's Building. Mr. A. O. Lang (chairman) presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. H. J. Gedge (solicitor to the Company), L. W. Sands, A. W. Smith, M. S. Northcote, O. I. Elias, O. Baptista, E. M. Raymond, and H. W. B. Kennet (secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, When addressing shareholders at our last annual general meeting I intimated that in all probability it would be found necessary to make certain alterations in the Articles of Association consequent upon the retirement of Mr. Walter George Darby. As explained in the circular letter accompanying the notice convening this meeting, the position of general manager will be abolished, and, in addition to providing for such change in the management, our solicitors (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) have thought it expedient to take advantage of the opportunity to bring the Articles of Association up to date in accordance with the Companies Ordinance 1911/1915. The Articles are now before the meeting for discussion and I shall be pleased to answer any questions that shareholders may like to put concerning them.

There being no discussion, the Chairman proposed:—That the draft new Articles as submitted to this meeting be approved.

Mr. Raymond seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN next moved:—That the new Articles, already approved by this meeting and, for the purpose of identification thereof, subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Mr. Smith seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

This was all the business.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the resolutions would be submitted for confirmation at a second extraordinary meeting, which would be convened for the purpose.

ALIEN CONSULS.

In the House of Commons, recently, Lord Lunsington asked whether the attention of the Government had been called to a statement made by Lord Morris at Brighton on July 2nd to the effect that before the war Great Britain had 1,000 Consuls, of whom 500 were Germans, and to the statement by Lord Bessborough in the House of Lords on July 6th that before the war 900 Germans were British Consuls, and that fifty-seven of these Consuls are now Germans; and whether his Majesty's Government could give the House any official figures to support or to disprove these statements.

Lord Stanmore (who replied) said the attention of the Government had been called to the statement. The figures were not correct. In 1913 there were 1,120 British Consular officers; of these 311 were salaried servants; every one of these was a British subject by birth. Of the remaining 808, 454 were British and 355 of foreign nationality. Of the 355 of foreign nationality, 37 were Germans and 13 Austro-Hungarians. On the outbreak of war the appointment of these Consular officers of foreign nationality ceased, and at present no Consular officers were of enemy nationality.

to Macao and obtain the money from her husband to pay the bill. The reason why she asked the stationer for \$10 was to send a cablegram to her husband for the money. She intended to discharge her debt.

Asked by the Magistrate whether any of Wong Sui-wi's family were in Court, defendant pointed to a group of well-dressed Chinese women.

Defendant further stated that she wanted the stationery for her personal use.

Inspector Sullivan stated that there was no one willing to take charge of the girl.

Mr. Wood: What about her husband? Inspector Sullivan: It is hard to know whether she is married or not. She told me the same story.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Monday morning, defendant to remain in Police custody.

Inspector Sullivan asked whether it would not be better for the girl to write to her husband.

Defendant: He cannot read Chinese and I cannot write English. He is an Eurasian.

The Magistrate stated that Inspector Sullivan was willing to do the writing, and the girl agreed to this.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY

EUROPEAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

James Allen, store-keeper at the Tai Koo Dock, was committed for trial by Mr. J. R. Wood on a charge of committing an indecent offence.

LOTTERY AND BRIBERY.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of *pin pi* and *po pin* lottery tickets; also with offering a bribe of \$10 to be allowed his freedom.

Inspector Kent stated that defendant, who was arrested by a Chinese *lukong* in Wing Kee Street, resisted being searched and offered the *lukong* a bribe of \$10.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$100, with the alternative of two months' hard labour, on the first charge; and sentenced him to three months' hard labour on the second charge.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

A Chinese was charged with forging the signature of a Mr. Cho Tsien, of Kowloon, when tendering a bank draft to be cashed at the Taiwan Bank.

Inspector Kent stated that complainant lost a bag containing \$37 in bank notes and a bank draft for \$32.43 on August 30th at Kowloon. The Bank was notified of the loss, and on Thursday, when defendant presented the draft, on which he had forged the owner's signature, the cashier arrested him and took him to the Police Station. Defendant took the Police to his house and there they found the purse, without, of course, the money, which defendant had spent.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Tuesday.

ANOTHER DISSATISFIED RICSHA COOLIE.

Mr. T. H. Anderson, of Granville Avenue, Kowloon, appeared before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, in support of a charge against a Chinese ricksha coolie for having demanded more than his legal fare. He deposed that he travelled in the defendant's ricksha from his house to the Ferry, the journey taking seven minutes. When he handed the coolie five cents, the latter caught hold of his arm and demanded 10 cents. Complainant then handed defendant over to an Indian constable.

The defendant strenuously denied the charge, but the Magistrate, disbelieving him and imposed a fine of \$3 with the alternative of a fortnight's hard labour.

A PITCHED BATTLE.

A Shanghai Chinese was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner in Connaught Road Central and with being in possession of weapons.

Chief-Detective Inspector Murison stated that there had evidently been a pitched battle in Connaught Road between two northern factions of Chinese in which revolvers, iron pikes, fire-arms and other weapons were used. Two of the men belonging to defendant's gang were still in hospital and would not be discharged for some days yet. Several other Chinese who were arrested in connection with the affray were discharged, by order of the Captain-Superintendent of Police. When arrested defendant was noticed throwing away a fire-iron, which was subsequently picked up by an Indian Sergeant.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Wednesday, fixing bail at \$100.

MORPHINE "FIEND" IN COURT.

A young Chinese, was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with being in unlawful possession of 3 tael of unprepared opium and with exporting two taels of Government opium.

The defendant said he was given the opium by another man to take to a steamer.

Inspector Kent stated that the defendant struggled very violently to get away and some of the opium dropped into the sea. He bit the constable in the chest, in an attempt to escape. It took three ship's guards and a constable to get the defendant to the Police Station.

Inspector Gordon pointed out that the man was a morphine "fiend" and had marks of numerous injections on his arms.

The Magistrate fined defendant \$250, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour on the first charge. The defendant received an additional six weeks' hard labour on the second charge.

PIECE-GOODS TRADE IN CHINA.

"The piece goods market in China, dominated as it is by the United Kingdom and Japan, will," says the *Board of Trade Journal*, "if present promises are fulfilled, afford much scope for greater activity after the war. The war, with its consequent restriction on tonnage and the difficulties which it may cause to spring up in certain branches of the trade, is not only having its effect upon the United Kingdom's trade with China, but, strange though it may seem—especially in view of the favourable geographical position in which China's near neighbour is placed—upon Japan's also. Japan, interested chiefly in greys, has been importing piece goods into China in fairly large quantities; but, allowing for the lack of tonnage from the United Kingdom, the difference between imports of Japanese and British piece-goods is not of such great magnitude, and the hope may certainly be entertained that a diminution of the difference will be speedily effected when normal conditions again prevail."

"It is to the fancy goods, however, and particularly to poplins, that Japan has been devoting more attention during the past year. Items in the Customs daily returns, occupying a prominent place in British imports, were blank as far as Japan was concerned in the earlier part of 1917, but from small quantities Japanese imports have steadily risen until now they represent a substantial though not formidable total in the daily figures."

FOOD FOR THE ALLIES.

AMERICAN PRODUCTION.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator of the United States, arrived in London on July 10th. Conversing with him, as a representative of *The Daily Telegraph* did later, it was impossible not to appreciate his obvious force of character. He went straight to the heart of things with a businesslike penetration which made it apparent that he economises in words as well as in food. Following was the conversation in question and answer form:—

Good voyage, Mr. Hoover?—The greatest disaster of the trip was a bad hand at bridge, came the reply with a smile that revealed a sense of humour.

And the object of your visit?—I am here to attend a conference with various Food Ministers of Europe—England, France, and Italy. It will take place in London next week, and the object is to determine the method of handling our food supplies for the next twelve months, so far as they can be determined in advance. We are just entering on a new harvest year, and it is therefore time for us to make a programme.

Outlook better than last year?—The outlook is rather better than it was at the last harvest year. You say "rather better"?—Well, it is no use getting excited. Our small grain harvest is now pretty certain. But Americans, as to 55 per cent. of food, depend upon maize, and we shall not know how the maize harvest will come out until next November. But the prospects are good—good for all the Allies. In America we have stimulated production this year, and we have the largest production all round—in meat and grain—that we have ever had.

You have a rationing system?—Yes, we have a voluntary rationing system which has been very successful.

Is it possible to give results?—Yes, fairly accurately to show how we have saved. Our production, during the last harvest year, was 9 per cent. below the average of the previous three years. It was a bad year for us. Our normal exports are about 10 per cent. of our production, so that last year we had no surplus at all. Despite that fact, we exported about 10,000,000 tons of food—made up the deficiency, and exported almost the normal amount.

So the response to the appeal for voluntary rationing was good?—It was. There are 25,000,000 of our people who have not eaten wheat bread for three months—since April 1st. They consider that a part of the war. It is a certainty that we shall not be beaten by lack of food in the next harvest. One cannot prophesy further.

After explaining that in America they had a fixed standard of bread dilution of 50 per cent., Mr. Hoover compared the food situation of the Allies with that of the enemy countries, and remarked:—

We are immeasurably better off than Germany. The Allied people are enjoying a standard of living far and away above that of the Central Empires. Except in a few local cases there is no actual privation. In America our standard of living is higher than in any in the world. Therefore we have a larger margin of resilience than other populations. In other words, a margin which permits a saving without jeopardising health.

Can you say anything on the subject of meat?—The stimulation of the production of beef requires time—it is difficult to get immediate results. On the other hand we have been able to supply pork, and we can give you all the pork products you need for another twelve months without any difficulty. We have a population absolutely in the war as regards food, as well as men. Everybody is doing his bit, whether at the dinner table or in the fields. We have, this year, the largest acreage for foodstuffs ever planted in the United States in spite of the drainage upon labour. That shows a great deal of extra exertion.

With regard to the food situation in Belgium, Mr. Hoover said it had been depressing. "But," he added, "that is being rapidly remedied."

BRITISH SAILORS INSIST ON A BRITISH CAPTAIN.

Following the action of the officers and crew of a ship at Newport (Mon.), in refusing to sail under a captain of admitted German origin, the officials of the Seamen's Union insisted on the captain relinquishing his position and a British captain being appointed. This was done, and the crew returned to the ship.

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THE WAR.

BRITISH CAPTURE ATTILLY, VERMAND AND VENDELLES.

GERMANS OFFERING A DESPERATE DEFENCE.

FRENCH REPUL-GERMAN RUSHES.

FRANCO-AMERICAN ATTACKS COMMENCED.

BOLSHEVIKS MURDER RUSSIAN EX-ROYALTIES.

PETROGRAD SCENE OF FIRE AND MASSACRE

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

BAD WEATHER FAVOURS GERMAN DEFENCE.

LONDON, September 12th. 7.10 a.m.

The enemy is offering a desperate defence in front of the subterranean portion of the St. Quentin canal, which part of the Hindenburg Line is vulnerable to tank attacks. The ground in the Gouzecourt and Epehy sector, where the counter-attacks were most violent, rises to a height of 450 feet, dominating this portion of the canal. The British are steadily increasing their gains in this region, and the continuance of bad weather favours the German defence, but the French, despite the floods, are also pushing ahead. They have cut the German line between La Fere and St. Quentin, and it is now expected that the artillery will resume their preponderant rôle in preparation for future inroads on the Hindenburg defensive system.

BRITISH CAPTURE ATTILLY, VERMAND AND VENDELLES.

LONDON, September 12th. 1.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Yesterday evening we captured Attilly, Vermand, and Vendelles, and at night-time made progress in the western outskirts of Holnon Wood.

English troops carried out successful local operations yesterday afternoon in the Havrincourt and Moeuvres sector, overcoming considerable opposition. We crossed the Canal-du-Nord, north-west of Havrincourt, and established ourselves on the western bank east and north of Moeuvres.

At night-time we captured a strongly fortified position known as "The Railway Triangle," south-west of La Bassée, taking a number of prisoners and machine-guns.

LATER.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces the capture of Attilly, Vermand and Vendelles, also the "Railway Triangle," south-west of La Bassée.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 12th. 5.15 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—English attacks last evening against Marquion and Havrincourt, in the Canal sector, failed.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUCCESSFUL LOCAL OPERATION.

LONDON, September 11th. 1.25 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a successful local operation early this morning north of Epehy, advancing our line and capturing a number of prisoners.

We made progress in the southern portion of the battlefield, in the neighbourhood of Vermand.

We repulsed an attempted attack on one of our posts west of Gouzecourt. We captured a few prisoners and established posts in the enemy's forward positions as the result of local fighting north-west of Hulluch and south of La Bassée Canal.

There was considerable hostile artillery firing last evening in the Havrincourt Wood sector.

Heavy rainstorms hindered air work. One machine did not return.

BELGIANS CARRY ENEMY POSITIONS.

LONDON, September 11th. 10.50 p.m.

A Belgian communiqué states:—With a view to enlarging our successes on August 26th and September 8th, we attacked on a front of two miles.

After a violent struggle the enemy positions were carried and maintained, comprising an advance of 400 metres, and the capture of 71 prisoners. Our losses were light.

GERMAN REPORT CONTRADICTED.

LONDON, September 11th.

The Press Bureau announces:—The German communiqué's claim of 3,000 prisoners is probably a mistake in transmission for 300. Even this number is in excess of the number reported missing.

GERMAN REPORT CORRECTED.

LONDON, September 12th.

A wireless German official report contains the following correction:—We captured 300 British prisoners, not 3,000.

STRONG ENEMY ATTACKS.

LONDON, September 11th. 1.25 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We advanced our line yesterday in the direction of Attilly and Vermand. The enemy at night-time again strongly attacked our positions on the ridge west of Gouzecourt.

After sharp fighting the enemy were completely beaten off, except at one point where a post remained in their possession. During local fighting a strong party entered our trenches in the neighbourhood of Moeuvres, but our counter-attack repulsed them.

The enemy were also repulsed at Ecourt-St. Quentin, after stiff fighting.

We advanced our line slightly to the west of Erquinghem.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRANCO-AMERICAN ATTACK IN VERDUN SECTOR.

LONDON, September 12th. 4.35 p.m.

A French and American attack on a big front in the Verdun sector has commenced.

FRANCO-AMERICANS ATTACK ON TWO FRONTS.

LONDON, September 12th. 4.40 p.m.

The French and Americans are attacking on fronts twelve miles south and eight miles west of Saint Mihiel.

THE SPOILER IN RETREAT.

PARIS, September 12th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, stated:—Ham, the largest town in the devastated country which the Germans spared in the retreat last year, has been visited with destruction even more complete and less justifiable than Noyon. They methodically destroyed it by fire, and when the inhabitants evacuated the houses, and fires were started by pressing a button miles away, and bridges were blown up.

Ham has not suffered by shell, neither side being interested in firing on it. The only excuse the Germans could make, that it blocked the roads against their pursuit, is invalid. The destruction of the bridges alone made it impossible for the French to enter the town until they were replaced.

RAIDING.

PARIS, September 12th.

A communiqué states:—North of the Ailette we raided and took prisoners. There was artillery firing in the region of Rheims and Prosenes.

Two enemy raids in Champagne and in the Vosges were repulsed.

FRANCO-AMERICANS FIGHTING MAGNIFICENTLY.

LONDON, September 12th. 4.40 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters at Nancy states:—The French and Americans attacked between five and eight o'clock this morning on either side of the St. Mihiel salient.

The attack was preceded by a four hours' barrage. The southern attack is on a front of 12 miles and the western attack on a front of eight miles.

The weather is fine.

There was a great concentration of artillery and aeroplanes in the attack, which has been so far successful. The enemy is falling back on both fronts.

The enemy, though undoubtedly suspicious of our intentions in this region, were unaware of the time and direction of the attack.

The troops are immensely eager and are fighting magnificently.

EARLIER CABLES.

SIX ENEMY RUSHES REPULSED.

PARIS, September 12th.

A communiqué states:—An enemy counter-attack south-east of Roupy was repulsed. Some prisoners and machine-guns were captured.

During the past twenty-four hours the enemy made six attempts to rush our new positions in the region of Laffaux and Celles-sur-Aisne. Every rush was repulsed, and we captured 150 prisoners.

A NEW BATTLE PREDICTED.

PARIS, September 11th.

A Havas message says:—Unable to carry out their plan of maintaining their adversary west of the Crozat Canal, which would have covered St. Quentin on the south-west and La Fere on the west, the Germans have been unable to prevent the progress of General Deboucy's troops westward. The latter, through the occupation of Travecy on the Oise, north of La Fere, have thrust a new wedge into the Hindenburg Line, and the German's obstinate and desperate resistance must yield finally.

The French are less than six kilometres from St. Quentin. Evidently guns must intervene strongly to destroy the enemy's organisations, where machine-guns and a swarm of tanks are bringing their powerful help to the infantry, thus achieving destructive work with their projectiles. It will, therefore, be a new battle.

The summer offensive ends after 53 days in the most crushing defeat the Germans have ever sustained.

A violent artillery duel is reported in Lorraine and in the Vosges.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPERATIONS IN ALBANIA.

LIVELY ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, September 12th. 6.55 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—Lively encounters occurred south-east of Berat.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 12th. 5.15 p.m.

An Austrian official report states:—We captured the enemy's positions at a few points on the Tomorica ridge.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVE AT ARCHANGEL.

WASHINGTON, September 12th.

The Chief of Staff announces that American troops have arrived at Archangel.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PRIME MINISTER'S TOUR RECEIVES DEPUTATIONS AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON, September 11th.

Mr. Lloyd George arrived at Manchester, where he received an immense ovation from great crowds and thousands of munition workers.

The Prime Minister was welcomed by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation, and proceeded to the Mansion House, where Mr. Lloyd George received three deputations of Armenians, Syrians and Zionists, who presented patriotic addresses of welcome, to which the Prime Minister replied sympathetically.

LATER.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

The Prime Minister to-day received a great ovation from big crowds in the streets of Manchester during his journey to the Hippodrome, where he was presented with the freedom of the city in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

In acknowledging the honour, the Prime Minister said the life and honour of Great Britain, the fate of the British Empire, and the destiny of humanity hung upon the issue of the war. The new day was really good, but we were not at the end of the journey. There were steep gradients ahead. The tunnel we are passing through might be dark, but it would be short. The worst was over. (Loud cheers.) There was no finer feat in the history of British industry than the transport of the Americans across the Atlantic. The Germans did not expect more than two divisions of Americans, but there were hundreds of thousands now in France, and the Germans knew it. (Laughter.) They were the advance guard of at least ten millions of the finest material in the world. In order to realise what has happened we must contrast the advance of 1918 with the recent advances over the same ground. The casualties in the last advance were under one-fifth of those of 1918. The main difference between 1918 and 1918 was the unity of command. We had been the Supreme Command Marshal Foch, who is specially fitted for the exceptional conditions of this war, where battles are fought on a front of 300 miles. Nothing but heart failure on the part of the nation could prevent our achieving a real victory. To end all wars we must impose a durable peace upon our enemies. Not only must the Prussian military power be beaten, but the German people must know that their rulers have outraged the laws of humanity, and that Prussian strength cannot protect them from punishment. (Cheers.) This must be the last war. A League of Nations would not in itself secure the world against catastrophe. A League of Nations with the Prussian military power triumphant would be a league of fox and geese—one fox and many geese—and the geese would greatly diminish in numbers. (Laughter.) The League has begun. The British Empire is a league of free nations. (Applause.) The Allies also were now a league of free nations, and if after the war Germany repudiated and condemned the perfidy of her rulers Germany would be welcomed to a great League of Nations. But the only sure foundation for peace was the victory of the Allies. (Loud applause.) Peace must be such as to command itself to the common sense and conscience of the nations generally, and it must not be dictated by the extremists of either side. We could not allow Bolsheviki to force upon us a peace so humiliating as to dishonour the national flag and make a repetition of the horrors of this war inevitable. When a satisfactory peace was secured we could proceed with a clear conscience to build up a new world. The first lesson of the war was the immense importance of maintaining the solidarity of the British Empire. The second must be healthier conditions in the workshops. "Bad health for the nation was bad business for all. We must pay more attention to the schools and initiate the best conditions for production. There must be bold reconstruction after the war, but the war must first be won. (Hear, hear.) There were disturbing social economic symptoms all over Europe which we must provide against before the war is ended. We should enjoy settled weather for the great harvest which is coming. (Cheers.)

"WE WILL FIGHT TO THE END."

Speaking subsequently at a luncheon, the Prime Minister, referring to the talk of peace by negotiation, declared, amid loud cheers, that there could be no compromise between freedom and tyranny. Raising his voice, he added: "We will fight to the end."

ELECTORAL REFORM IN PRUSSIA.

AMSTERDAM, September 12th.

Vorwärts states that two-thirds of the Secret Committee on Electoral Reform appointed by the Upper House are sworn enemies of equal suffrage. The plenary House is proportionately anti-socialist. Meanwhile, the Socialist frame of mind is indicated in a party manifesto in Vorwärts, protesting very strongly in the name of millions of influential supporters against the continuation of the electoral reform comedy and demanding the immediate dissolution of the Lower House. It proclaims the watchwords: "Away with the three-class Parliamentary! Away with the Upper House! Up with universal, equal, direct and secret suffrage! Long live Democracy and Peace!"

KAISER TAKES A HAND.

"GERMANY ALWAYS READY TO OFFER HAND OF PEACE."

AMSTERDAM, September 12th. 3.20 p.m.

The Kaiser has now taken a hand in the peace offensive. Addressing Krupp's employees at Essen, he declared he had left no stone unturned to shorten the war. The enemy had jeeringly and contemptuously rejected the unambiguous peace offer he presented in December, 1916, and had similarly treated repeated responsible suggestions which had since been made. Germany was always ready to offer the hand of peace, but the enemy compelled Germany to fight for her existence.

After lauding the army and reiterating the claim that the British Navy was defeated at the Skagerrak, he eulogised the U-boats, like consuming worms, were gnawing at the enemy's vitals.

He proceeded to argue that the war was really due to the enemy's envy of German industry and culture. That envy was now replaced by hatred, owing to enemy miscalculations. Everyone knew the Anglo-Saxon character knew what it meant to fight with them—how tenacious they are. He accused Great Britain of criminally attempting to overthrow the "ultra-democratic" Russian Government, and warned his hearers against rumour-mongers. The enemy tried to weaken the moral of the German people by spreading false rumours, and whoever hearkened to them was a traitor to the Fatherland.

He proceeded to quote Scriptural passages showing that the Almighty would sustain His own. For example, Matthew vi. 33 (1). However, if they were going to build upon God's assistance they must have faith, because to doubt was ingratitude to God. Moreover, had they really ground for doubt? Had they not won peace with Russia and Roumania and "finished" Serbia and Montenegro? Was God at the last moment going to abandon them in the West? Only the faint-hearted would think so. But the Germans must weld themselves into a solid block of resistance to the enemy. "Now promise me, on behalf of the entire German labour, that you intend to fight and hold out to the last, so help us God. Whoever intends to do so let him answer 'Yes'."

The assembly answered with a loud "Yes," and the Kaiser replied: "I thank you. Now you must banish doubt. Our watchword now is 'The German our muscles are taut. On to battle against everything that stands against us, so help us God.—Amen. Farewell!'"

GERMANY'S COLONIAL WAR AIMS.

LONDON, September 12th.

The Times says that in view of recent military developments and the sudden need for a peace offensive, some embarrassment is being caused in Germany by a flood of literature, all of which cannot now be suppressed, but which was prepared during the German Spring offensive. Thus *Vorwärts* draws attention to the pamphlet on the colonial war aims of Germany, which was finished at the end of June by the colonial enthusiasts, Albrecht Wirth and Emil Zimmermann. The former insisted upon the importance of a German Mohammedan bloc in Asia and Africa, declaring, "The backbone of our enemies is broken. We could ask what we like, and they would have to give it to us." Wirth concluded that Germany must take the western half of Morocco and Senegambia. Zimmermann, his partner, demanded the French Sudan, Dahomey, the Ivory Coast and the Portuguese colonies. He says, "At least we must have Nigeria, and we should not grant England an armistice until she has promised to cede us that territory. As security we should insist upon England handing over the Suez Canal until we get Nigeria."

THE DUTCH CABINET.

PRESS COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, September 12th.

It is stated that the new Ministry's programme includes partial demobilisation if circumstances permit. The *Hondelshad* says the Foreign Minister had never given any ground for the supposition that he desired to deviate from the policy of strict neutrality. The Premier is the weak spot in the Ministry. The *Telegraaf* regrets that a National Ministry was not formed. The *Nieuwe Courant* says the Foreign Minister is pro-German, and suggests that it is intended that the Premier's official assistant shall supervise the Foreign Minister. The paper describes the Premier as a second-rate figure.

EARLIER CABLES.

INDIA'S SHARE IN THE WAR.

SIMLA, September 12th.

Sir W. S. Meyer, Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, moved a resolution in the Legislative Council to the effect that the prolongation of the war justifies India taking a larger share in the cost of the military forces raised in India.

RUSSIAN EX-ROYALTIES MURDERED.

LONDON, September 12th.

The *Daily Express* understands that the Bolsheviks have murdered the ex-Empress of Russia and her four daughters.

The Red Guards at Yalta tried to kill the ex-Dowager Empress and her daughter and son-in-law, the Duke of Oldenburg.

The sailors of the Black Sea Fleet intervened and fought the Red Guards for a fortnight, defeating them.

It is understood that the ex-Dowager Empress is safe.

FRANCE'S HARVEST.

PARIS, September 12th.

The French Minister of War has just informed the Budget Committee that the Armies have ensured a harvest on the reconquered land. About 42,000 acres have been reaped and another 5,700 acres are to be done.

FOOD RIOT IN ROTTERDAM.

AMSTERDAM, September 12th. There has been serious food rioting at Rotterdam. Several shops were sacked and bread vans plundered. Women paraded shouting for bread.

HERTLING MAY RESIGN.

AMSTERDAM, September 12th. A message from Berlin states that Count Hertling will probably resign before the meeting of the Reichstag in November.

PETROGRAD BURNING.

WASHINGTON, September 12th. The American Legation at Christiania telegraphs that it is reliably informed that Petrograd is burning at twelve different places, and that an indiscriminate massacre is proceeding in the streets.

"DORA" INVOKED.

INJUNCTION TO PREVENT STRIKE PAY.

LONDON, September 11th.

The Press Bureau announces:—In view of the operative cotton spinners' decision to strike, the Government invoked the Defence of the Realm Act and obtained an interim injunction from the Court to prevent the distribution of strike pay.

The Board of Trade states that the dispute is not between employers and operatives, but relates solely to the conditions drawn up by the Cotton Control Board, which is the representative of the employers and operatives.

GREAT BRITAIN'S GREATNESS.

NEW ZEALAND PREMIER'S IMPRESSIONS.

LONDON, September 12th.

Mr. W. F. Massey, interviewed in the *Morning Post* on the completion of his work at the War Cabinet Conference, said that one of the most abiding impressions he would take back to New Zealand would be that Great Britain never before had attained such heights of greatness as in the present war. No other nation could do what Great Britain had done in training, equipping and maintaining armies, in munition making, in war finance, in providing the ships necessary for commerce and the transport of the troops of the Allies, and in munitions. No nation the world had ever seen could have done it. She had taken the leading part for four years of war, yet her strength and determination were undiminished.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S JOURNEY DENIED.

LONDON, September 11th.

The Press Bureau announces that the American Embassy denies that President Wilson is visiting Europe in the near future.

OBITUARY.

SIR GEORGE REID, G.C.B.

LONDON, September 12th.

Sir George Reid, G.C.B., Unionist M.P. for St. George's, Hanover Square, is dead. (The late Sir George Houston Reid, G.C.B., was Prime Minister and Colonial Treasurer of New South Wales from 1894 to 1899 and Prime Minister of Australia in 1904-5. He was High Commissioner for Australia in London from 1910 to 1916.)

KARL PETERS.

COPENHAGEN, September 12th.

A message from Brunswick states that Karl Peters, the African explorer, is dead.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

WHITE GUARDS IN REVOLT.

STOCKHOLM, September 12th.

A message from Brunswick states that White Guards are in revolt at Asanusi, in the Government of Nijni Novgorod. Six districts have united against the Soviet.

The peasants in Kazan are everywhere arming against the Soviet.

COMMISSARIES' SAFETY.

AMSTERDAM, September 12th.

The *Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung* publishes a message from Moscow stating that the Soviet Government has issued an order to all the People's Commissaries that henceforth they must take the most careful measures for their safety, and use only strongly-manned armoured cars in the streets in Petrograd and Moscow, securing them against attack.

THE IMPRISONED ALIENS AT PETROGRAD.

STOCKHOLM, September 12th.

It is reported that 11 British subjects and 11 Frenchmen are imprisoned in the Peter and Paul Fortress at Petrograd, including Mr. Lockhart, the British representative at Moscow, who was condemned to death, but reprieved owing to Neutral Ministers' joint representations.

KILLED IN ACTION.

PRINCE ALBERT OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

PARIS, September 12th.

A Havas message says:—Prince Albert of Saxe-Weimar, second son of Prince William of Saxe-Weimar, has been killed in the recent offensive in France.

A FRENCH DEPUTY'S DEATH.

PARIS, September 11th.

M. Dumesnil is the thirteenth Deputy to have met his death on the field.

NEW ADJUTANT GENERAL.

LONDON, September 11th.

The War Office announces that Major-General Sir George M. W. Macdonogh succeeds Lieut.-General Sir Nevil Macready as Adjutant General of the Forces.

REGULARITY OF THE BOWELS

The First Line of Defence against Ill-Health.

Only about one man or woman in a hundred is perfectly healthy. The other 99 have some digestive trouble; and perhaps more than 50 per cent of these could trace their trouble to that prevalent evil—constipation. It is a simple thing of itself, but like many simple things, it may grow and become complicated. Constipation is the root of nine-tenths of the sickness of man, and a large proportion of the sickness of women. Nature often requires a little assistance, and if this assistance is given at the first indication much distress and suffering may be averted. To maintain a healthy system the bowels should operate at least once every 24 hours. This is one of Nature's wise provisions which is too often ignored, and the result is untold suffering. Women and children are the greatest offenders, but why such should be the case is a problem to be solved. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a remedy which, taken at the first indication, assist Nature to restore the system to health and strength, and avert the development of disease. Every ailment is the effort of Nature to get rid of some impurity in the system, and the object of medical treatment is to assist Nature in doing so. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills do this surely and thoroughly. To overcome constipation take one to four Pills regularly until the Bowels move daily, and are restored to healthy action.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy, placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar coated, are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-colored bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

Sole Sale by Watsons, Ltd., Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally, at 80 cents per bottle, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. COMSTOCK Co., Ltd., (Sole Proprietors) 21 Farringdon Avenue, London, England.

They do not Weaken. They do not Sicken. They do not Grip.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S



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and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BRANDY!

For Connoisseurs.



REMY MARTIN,
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Bottled in France.

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Phone 450 Liquor Dept.

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Bottled History

is a phrase that can truthfully be applied to

JOHNNIE WALKER

Every bottle sold to-day has been maturing during the past six, ten or twelve years as follows:

JOHNNIE WALKER,
"White" Label,
Over 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER,
"Red" Label,
Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER,
"Black" Label,
Over 12 years old.

Guaranteed same Quality throughout the World.

To be obtained from the Sole Agents for China, CALDER, MACGREGOR & CO.,
Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, etc.



Born 1825.
Still going strong.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

There is no substitute for any

Dairy Product,

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it.

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

LONDON SELLING AGENTS

TEA, INDIGO, FIBRES, BRISTLES, OILSEED, HIDES & SKINS, RUBBER, DRUGS, COTTON, WOOL, GUNS, MICA, GENERAL PRODUCE.

KEYMER, SON & CO.,
(Import Dept.) Whitechapel, London.
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NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.



UNINTERRED ALIENS. GOVERNMENT STATEMENT.

In the House of Lords on July 5th, Lord Bessborough called attention to the number of uninterred aliens in this country, and asked a number of questions which have already been published. At the present time there were 12,600 uninterred aliens, of whom 8,800 were Germans. There were Germans in every department of the State. The Germans in America had formed a special brigade to fight on the side of the Allies. Their banner was emblazoned with the not too delicate phrase, "To hell with the Kaiser"—(laughter)—and they had denounced the inhuman atrocities of the enemy. So far as he knew not a single exploitation had been made in this country by naturalised Germans against the barbarities committed against British prisoners. If the German magnates in this country saw the fitness of things they would allow themselves to be interned.

The way in which our hospitality and protection had been repaid was scandalous in many cases. The question of spying deserved the serious attention of the Government. He believed that ships were still being lost through the action of spies. He wished to know what was going to happen to the German banks. Apparently two of them were still open. Could the Government give a list of the persons who had stocks and shares at those banks? With regard to the appointment of British Consuls, he hoped the Government recognised the necessity of reforming the whole procedure. Before the war there were 1,200 British Consuls, of whom 900 were Germans. At the present moment 50 per cent were Germans, and unless the Government took some action our commercial future would be in the hands of aliens. He proceeded to read a list of foreign-sounding names of those who, he said, were employed with the Government. In connection with one of these he said he had written a letter to a gentleman who wrote, "I punched his head well before the war for abusing King Edward and extolling the German Emperor." ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

Lord Buckmaster said it was true that our Foreign Office was in any way under German influence or that our Home Office and our Civil Service employed a number of justly suspected people, or that our gallant merchantmen went to sea with their fate foredoomed by the operation of German spies, there would certainly be grave reason for uneasiness and apprehension; but although the noble lord said that German influence permeated society and affected Parliament, not a single case he quoted in the least degree justified any such statement. If he had information of his possession that would warrant the grave utterances he had made, let him place it before their lordships' House. If the noble lord had his way, many persons would be interned whose sons were now serving in the British forces. Many had fought and died by the side of some of their lordships' sons, and their reward was to incarcerate their widows and parents.

"THE BULLY OF EUROPE."

The Marquis of Lincolnshire said he wished he could be persuaded to take the view of the noble lord who had just spoken, but he could not. It was only three weeks ago that another noble lord who had held the same high position as Lord Buckmaster said, "You may talk as you like, but you have got this staring you in the face—you have got to live with Germany." The answer was obvious: "You have got to live with Germany." Germany has got to live with us. (Hear, hear.) The reason we went to war was to prevent the bully of Europe from trying to exploit a country by murder and rapine. Sometimes these people had a rude awakening. In the house of the late Head Master of Eton there was a woman of whom the country had the gravest suspicion, which the Head Master resented very much. But by good luck they caught her and had her before the Slough bench, and there the new gentleman vigorously defended her. She was convicted of having written a letter to a suspected dangerous woman on her way back to Germany. She was fined £10, or a month; and owing to the prompt action of Mr. Herbert Samuel this dangerous spy and alien was sent back to her native country. (Cheers.) According to the Code of Napoleon the moment war broke out every enemy alien was ipso facto interned at once. There was a man of German birth who had received honours in this country brought for trial with two of his partners, for the same offence M. Caillaux was in prison for. He was released on bail! Did we realise the astonishment of the French at this kid-glove treatment of our suspect aliens? Had we any notion, any knowledge of the feeling in the East-end of London and among our brave soldiers in the trenches?

Viscount St. Davids said he did not want the Liberal party to be tarred with the words of Lord Buckmaster. The party was being misrepresented by three or four eccentric people on this matter. If a man had a son fighting for Great Britain the presumption ought to be in his favour. But there was the case of a rich man naturalised after the war began by the Government of which Lord Buckmaster was a member.

Lord Buckmaster: I had nothing to do with it.

Viscount St. Davids: Somebody had. Lord Buckmaster was taking the view that they were going too far. He was trying to ram the matter home by this case, and wanted that naturalisation upset. Did Lord Buckmaster agree?

Lord Buckmaster: It is impossible to say whether I agree or not until I have all the facts before me.

Viscount St. Davids: In these gross cases the men are all very rich. (Hear, hear.) He went on to say that he was a member of the Road Board, but did not know anything about the case of Mr.

Wendt until a question was asked in the House of Commons. Then he demanded a meeting of the Road Board, when they were told that this man was indispensable. He was born in Dresden of a German father and an English mother. He came to this country at 19 and worked here for nine years—eight of them on railways that Sir George Gibb (the chairman of the Road Board) was connected with. He never took the trouble to be naturalised. Then Sir George Gibb went to the Road Board. This man went with him, saw a chance of getting into the Civil Service, and for that he was naturalised—in 1910, the year the Road Board was formed. The Road Board was now making and mending roads for the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, and this Mr. Wendt knew all about everything they were doing. If this man was not considered fit to go into the Army or to go into an office, he must be paid, according to the rules of the Civil Service, £300 a year for life. That was intolerable. Naturalisation certificates ought to be revoked en masse.

SERIOUS AGITATION

The Earl of Denbigh said he had had many opportunities of late in knowing what the country felt on this matter. The agitation was becoming extremely serious. The Government must do something to convince the public that the danger was going to be definitely tackled. (Cheers.) No doubt enemy agents were promoting the agitation so as to cause unrest among our troops. This was a well-known form of enemy activity, and it would not have been possible but for the half-hearted action of the Government during the war. Lord Parmoor urged that it would be a bad stain on our national honour if we imprisoned aliens merely on the ground of suspicion. As long as he obeyed the law a naturalised alien was entitled to the same protection as an Englishman.

Lord Lamington believed that much of the present trouble was caused by the attitude of the Government in the early stages of the war. He was not prepared to hand over 13,000 Germans, in order to get 4,000 of our kinsmen repatriated. The Earl of Meath said there were people in the country who argued that there was some influence being exercised in favour of the Germans. The people had been most patient, and the Government should not provide any more soothing for the Germans.

Lord Sydenham said there were circumstances which gave him some colour to the belief that some of the Germans were protected by an unknown agency. The Earl of Mayo said it was useless to contend that there were no German spies in this country.

Viscount Sandhurst agreed that there was considerable anxiety on the matter, and said the Secretary of State was well aware of it too. The debate had gone a good deal beyond the questions on the paper. Complaints that in particular cases no steps had been taken did not prove that no investigations had been made. He could make no statement of policy, but he understood that the Secretary of State would do so that week. All uninterred alien enemies had been exempted on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee set up in May, 1915. Excluding those temporarily released from the camps and those on agricultural or other work of national importance, the number of uninterred now was 6,000 Germans, 5,000 were of friendly race and only technically of enemy nationality, and 3,000 were old men or invalids, while 3,500 had British wives and 2,400 had sons serving in the British Army. All exempted cases were constantly reviewed. Names and particulars were sent to persons to whom certificates of naturalisation were granted, were published monthly in the London Gazette.

NATURALISED ALIENS.

Excluding British-born women, no Germans, Austrians, or Hungarians had been naturalised since November, 1916. The numbers naturalised between August, 1914, and November, 1916, were 140 Germans and 44 Austrians. Persons of enemy nationality had been prohibited from changing their names during the war.

Questions regarding visits to prisoners of war were dealt with by the Prisoners of War Department at the Home Office, the official in charge being Mr. Waller, who had no power to alter the regulations, but might make certain relaxations. With regard to Mr. Wendt the facts were stated by Lord St. David's. When Sir George Gibb went from one line of business to another—from the North-Eastern Railway to the Underground, and finally to the Road Board—he took this man with him. Mr. Wendt had attested under the Derby scheme and had made three or four applications to be allowed to join up, but was considered indispensable. He had since been declared not to be indispensable, and he would shortly be called to military service. (Hear, hear.) After giving the facts, recently made known in the other House, regarding the amount of Baron Schroeder's coals, Lord Sandhurst said no permission was at that time required to purchase coal for a place outside the metropolitan area. Under the new order the Coal Controller was empowered to apply any excess stocks in any manner he thought desirable, and the Board of Trade were considering what steps to take in this case.

Special consideration had been given to the question of aliens at the ports, and stringent measures had long been in operation to prevent the leakage of information. The question of what further steps might be necessary was under consideration. The German in charge of the Thames tug-boat was 34 years of age, and had been in Great Britain since he was 2 years old. He had married a British wife, and had three British-born children. In consideration of these facts he was exempted from internment. He was a tug engine-driver, and had been in the same employment for seventeen years. His employers were completely satisfied as to his loyalty. He had neither friends nor relations in Germany. He would not be allowed to return to his employment, and would probably be interned at the end of his sentence. He would place an official account of the debate before the Secretary of State, so that the statements made might receive the careful attention of the Government. Lord Bessborough said the reply was not very satisfactory, but he would wait, till he had heard what was to be said in the House of Commons. The subject then dropped.

ECZEMA IN RASH ON HEAD, FACE

And Neck. Mass of Sore Eruptions. Burning Terrible. Keep Awake. Cuticura Entirely Healed.

"A few months after birth my daughter had eczema on her head, face, and neck. It first appeared as a rash and her head was one mass of sore eruptions. The irritation and burning were terrible, and used to keep her awake nearly all night. I had to cover her hands to prevent her from scratching."

"After a year I was told to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I did. After using about two tins she was nearly healed, and by the time I had used three tins she was entirely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Mary Sumner, Well House Farm, Eversley, Nr. Winchfield, Hants., Eng., August 15, 1916.

No better toilet preparations exist than Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

35-36

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THOSE WITH WEAK, FALLING, DULL, LIFELESS HAIR.

1-Day "Hartene Hair-Drill" Home Outfits FREE TO ALL.

Nothing alive in Nature stands still. Yet go forward or backward. Thus, your hair is either healthy or unhealthy—and millions to-day recognize that "unhealthy" is the word to apply to their own hair.

The health of the hair perhaps even more than the health of the body needs close attention, and the wise men and women are those who every day take stock of their hair and watch its every variation.

The question is how to restore hair health so that the most vigorous of Nature's gifts may be kept in its natural lustre, the thick, luxuriant growth, with every delicate tint glowing forth.

Fortunately, science has been made to supply absolutely free of charge to every man or woman who writes to-day for the "Hartene Hair-Drill" way to the splendid hair of youth. There is no cost or obligation attached.

1,000,000 HAIR-HEALTH GIFTS FREE.

The arrangements for this gigantic hair health campaign have been prepared by Edwards' Hartene, Ltd., and everyone who writes to the address below will receive gratis—

1. A bottle of "Hartene," the hair health food and tonic for the hair, which stimulates it to new growth. Contains no animal fat.

2. A packet of the marvellous hair and scalp cleansing "Growth" Shampoo Powder, which prepares the hair for "Hartene."

3. A bottle of "Gloss" Brilliantine, which gives a final touch of beauty to the hair, and is especially beneficial to those whose hair is inclined to be dry.

4. A copy of the new edition of "Hair-Drill" Manual, giving complete instructions for the use of "Hartene."

The value of this great gift has been amply justified by the thousands of women for their hair. Beautiful actresses and the Queens of the Cinema world all gladly endorse the fact that the "Hartene Hair-Drill" way is the safest, surest way to hair health, abundance and beauty.

Why not try this great yet simple scientific "Hartene" hair-growing experiment at once? Write this day, simply fill in the Coupon below and receive 1,000,000 hair health gifts to serve posterity.

Further supplies of "Hartene" and "Growth" Shampoo Powder can be obtained as required from all "Hartene" and "Growth" Stores throughout India.

Or by post on receipt of price direct from Edwards' Hartene, Ltd., 20, 21, Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C.1. Write to whomsoever you wish to obtain the gift, and send the coupon to the address below.

NOTE TO READER.

Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, fill in the coupon to it, and send as directed above.

Hongkong Daily Press.

TO EDWARDS' Hartene, Ltd., 20, 21, Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C.1.

Dear Sirs—Please send me your Free "Hartene" Four-day Hair-growing Outfit as described above. I enclose 6 stamps in exchange for postage to any part of the world. (If stamps scarce, accept.)

NOTE TO READER.

Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, fill in the coupon to it, and send as directed above.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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Managing Agents.

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(REDFERN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STRAITS TO SINGAPORE

STEAMER	DATE	TIME
SHANGHAI	On 14th Sept. 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	On 14th Sept. 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	On 15th Sept. 4 P.M.	
TIENTSIN	On 15th Sept. 4 P.M.	

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Des at	Des at
Colombo	10.00 Noon	Str. from Colombo	MARSHALL	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

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STEAMER	Leave Hong Kong	Leave From	Des at	Des at
The Intermediate	Service in	Temporarily	Suspended.	

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

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Acting Superintendent.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU 15,880 tons	Wed 18th Sept 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,520 tons	Mon 14th Oct 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 13,200 tons	Sat 18th Oct 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU 13,760 tons	
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	TANGO MARU 9,000 tons	Mon 16th Sept.
KOBE	HWAH WU 8,600 tons	Sat 28th Sept.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURV, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

‡ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

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† KASHIMA MARU ... Thurs, 19th Sept, at 11 A.M.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000	WED., 2nd Oct.
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SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES., 12th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 23rd Nov.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIFFON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

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NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Pigeon Point via Suez.

"ARABIA MARU" ... SATURDAY, 21st Sept. at Noon.

"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 23rd Sept. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, land Colombo.

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FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" ... WEDNESDAY 18th Sept. at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"WOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 26th Sept. at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... October 21st.

"CHINA" ... November 18th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Ice House Street, Tel. 1243.

Prince's Buildings.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Japan via Kobe	...	Saturday, 14th, 8.00 A.M.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	...	Saturday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	...	Saturday, 14th, 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	...	Saturday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Chefoo and Dairen	...	Saturday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	...	Saturday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard	...	Saturday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Pakhoi	...	Saturday, 14th, Noon
Shanghai and North China	...	Saturday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Saigon	...	Saturday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Straits	...	Saturday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Fochoo	...	Saturday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Bangkok	...	Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Tientsin	...	Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, and North China	...	Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong, Saigon, Straits, India, Ceylon, and Europe via Suez	...	Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	...	Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand	...	Tuesday, 17th, 9.45 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok	...	Tuesday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
STRAITS, BANGKOK, CEYLON, BOMBAY, ADEN, COAST AND EUROPE via Suez	...	Wednesday, 18th, 9.45 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 17th Sept., at 5 p.m.	...	Wednesday, 18th, 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung	...	Wednesday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands and Formosa via Keelung	...	Thursday, 19th, 8.45 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central, and South America, and Europe via San Francisco	...	Thursday, 19th, 10.10 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung	...	Friday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	...	Friday, 20th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central, and South America, and Europe via Victoria, B.C.	...	Monday, 23rd, 11.45 A.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	9.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.30 P.M.	11.30 A.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Antau, Ping Shan and Santin	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 8.00 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sammet	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 11.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 11.30 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	3.0 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak K	9.30 P.M.	3.0 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kamohk	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kaukong	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

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ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED

Including the Movement of the Local Markets

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 13th
 London.—
 Telegraphic Transfer ... 3/7 1/2
 Bank Bills, on demand ... 3/7 1/2
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 3/7 1/2
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 3/7 1/2
 Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 3/7 1/2
 Documentary Bills 4 months' sight ... 2/6 1/2

On KATA.—
 Bank Bills, on demand ... 490
 Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 501
 On NEW YORK.—
 Bank Bills, on demand ... 88 1/2
 Credits, at 60 days' sight ... 89 1/2
 On BOMBAY.—
 Telegraphic Transfer ... nom.
 Bank Bills, on demand ... nom.
 On CALCUTTA.—
 Telegraphic Transfer ... nom.
 Bank Bills, on demand ... nom.
 On SHANGHAI.—
 Bank Bills, at sight ... nom.
 Private, 30 days' sight ... 159
 On KANSA.—
 Bank Bills, on demand ... 174
 On SINGAPORE.—
 Bank Bills, on demand ... 174
 On BATavia.—
 Bank Bills, on demand ... 174
 On HATIKONG.—
 Bank Bills, on demand ... 174
 On SAIGON.—
 Bank Bills, on demand ... 174
 On HONGKONG.—
 Bank Bills, on demand ... 174
 SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ... \$ 5.45 n.
 GOLD LAY, 100 fine, per tael ... \$42.00
 BANKBILLYER per oz ... 49 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong ... 20 cents, piece ... \$0.00 Premium
 Hongkong ... 10 " " ... \$0.04
 Canton ... 20 " " ... \$4.70 Discount
 Canton ... 10 " " ... \$0.00

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

9 p.m.—A Night Fete at the V.R.C.

Monday, 16th Sept.—
 3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.
 Wednesday, 18th Sept.—
 5.30 p.m.—Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, Annual Meeting.
 Thursday, 19th Sept.—
 Noon—Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.
 Tuesday, 1st Oct.—
 11.30 a.m.—China-Borneo Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

NOW ON SALE.

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 of the MEETING of the
 LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the
 Session, 1917

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS

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"If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon or make a better mousetrap than his neighbour, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten track to his door."—EMERSON.

BANKS

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... FRANCES 45,000,000
 PAID UP ... 22,500,000
 (1/2 of the Capital, 15,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic)

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot
 of Directors: A. J. Pernot
 General Manager: A. J. Pernot

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Peking, Saigon, Haiphong, Yunnanfu

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M. BOUET DE JOURNÉL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Charter Road, Tel. 2440.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1918. [167]

"COMMANDER"

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is original—therefore it cannot be compared with any cigarette you have tried.

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is mild—it has unusual flavour—its larger size is distinctive.

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must be smoked to be appreciated. Try them—buy a tin of fifty at your Tobacconist.



This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

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BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1898.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
 Capital (Paid-up) ... 25,000,000
 Reserve Funds ... 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kanko, Keelung, Pusan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Aiko.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 30th August, 1918. [600]

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 16TH APRIL, 1912.)

Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES: SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tatung, Tainkangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shaoh, Ichang, Nanchang. TIENTSIN: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanchow, Tsanghsien, Haingtai, Hamchow, Weichow, Shanhsin, Chiehshin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo, KAIYENG: Changteh, Sinyang, Lohe, Chowkei, TSIENAN: Chouven, Funhsien, Lanchi, Lanchow, Tsinien, Yihuh, Haining, Chefoo, Taingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng, Foochow. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitaihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung, CANTON, KURIYANO, PEKING, Kueihua, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH: Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. 1168

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,125,000

Paid-up ... 662,500

Reserve Fund ... 660,000

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

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C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 23th May, 1918. [877]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... £2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager. Hongkong, 18th May, 1917. [4]

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